NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1896.-TWELVE PAGES.

TARIFF REVISION FIRST.

A CONSERVATIVE REVENUE MEASURE DESIRED BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

STILL GIVING CAREFUL THOUGHT TO HIS CABI-

talks with the President-elect falls to go away the thoughts which dominate all others in his his Administration that the best interests of the country shall be subserved. The seriousness and the inflexibility of his purpose to do what he can to bring real, substantial prosperity to the country is written in his face, and shines, n he talks, from his eyes. No one who has had more than a casual chat with Major Me-Kinley escapes the conviction that he has merged himself, his desires and his ambition in a dream of public good, to the practical realization of which he has given his whole thought

Major McKinley is not thinking about another term, he is not seeking his personal advantage, he is not considering his political enemies, and how he can nunish them, or reward his friends. He gives small thought to partisan who had had a talk with the President-elect. "He is a hundred-fold more interested in broad policies and in information bearing upon the really great questions of the day. The people McKinley, the candidate and political orator, is lost for the time in McKinley, the leader and President-elect of the whole American people, for whose advantages and profit he orming the Administration with such infinite patience and industry.

### TARIFF REVISION THE FIRST STEP

with the tariff at Washington. Whether Major McKinley will impress himself and his desires probably expects and wishes to do no more than this. One thing is certain, however, of twelve or fifteen years, will possibly do

g to fear from revenue legislation at their The sensitive centres of business and advance prosperity, not to retard or prevent it. short, Republicans have an opportunity to lay the foundations for a long period of normal, wholesome presperity, and they propose to utilize that opportunity to its utmost.

## A MODERATE MEASURE.

The new tariff bill will be what may fairly be termed a "moderate measure." A great many of the present schedules, with very slight re vision, will be allowed to remain, and some will the act of 1890, commonly known as the "Mc-Kinley law," will be reduced and specific duties will take the place of ad valorem. The latter duties are all very well as a matter of theory, but in practice they are found to be productive of much fraud, and not at all satisfactory. No one will suffer hardship from the sort of tariff law the President-elect wants enacted, but the whole American people will be richer by reason of it.

Major McKinley is giving a good deal of carnest thought to the construction of his Cablnet. The importance of political and geographical considerations are being emphasized with a distinctness that was never known before. Not only are suggestions about the Cabinet being sent by mail and communicated by word of mouth, but more than one delegation of considerable size has called upon the President-elect and in a formal way urged him to consider favorably the man whom it desired to have appointed to the Cabinet. Whether this procedure is effective or whether it is necepted merely good-naturedly and as a matter of form by the President-elect, it is impossible to know. The South and the Pacific Slope have been most discussed in Canton with reference to Cabinet possibilities within the last week.

THE SOUTH IN THE CABINET. Major McKinley is giving a good deal of

THE SOUTH IN THE CABINET. There is some reason, as has been pointed out in these dispatches, for believing that the South may be recognized in the formation of the Cabinet The politicians of a majority of the Southern States have united in recommending James A. Gary, a wealthy Republican manufacturer of Baltimore, for a Cabinet position. His own State is united in its support, and the under-State is united in its support, and the under-standing is that probably there will be but one other candidate from the States south of the Ohio River pressed, or, as the phrase now is, "suggested." for the Cabinet. Notwithstanding Mr. Gary's excellent qualifiles, it still seems likely that should the President-elect find it best to put a Southern man in his Cabinet, his choice is more likely to fall upon Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, than any other man who is now thought of

of West Virginia, than any other man who is now thought of.

The Republicans of the Pacific Slope are naturally desirous that the far Western States should have a representation in the Cabinet of the President-elect, and their wish seems to be a proper one. The Republican party expects to retain the support of the Pacific Slope, and it is argued that if Republicans of that section are warmly encouraged by the new Administration the State of Washington will be redeemed and the majorities in California and Oregon considerably augmented and strengthened. If Major McKinley shares this belief and deems it wise to appoint a man from the Pacific Slope, the State which will have a just claim for recognition will, of course, be California.

CALIFORNIA CABINET CANDIDATES.

## CALIFORNIA CABINET CANDIDATES.

There are a number of excellent California Republicans who would make safe and available Cabinet officers. Probably at the head of the list stands Judge Joseph McKenna, who was appointed to the Circuit bench of the United States by President Harrison. President Harrison was conspicuously happy in his judicial ap-pointments, and Judge McKenna was one of the best. He is in the prime of life, and has had large experience in official places. He was for several years an active and efficient member of

New-York

Another available California man is Judge J.
De Haven, of San Francisco, who has also ad Congressional experience, who has been on he Supreme bench of his State, and who is steemed for his for his learning, ability and upright-

good deal as a Cabinet possibility. He is also a lawyer, and has an office in San Francisco. He is a business man as well as a lawyer, and is an active and efficient Republican and one of Major McKinley's warm personal adherents. an active and efficient Republican and one of Major McKinley's warm personal adherents. All these men are free from factional entangle-ments, and there is no local or personal or pro-fessional reason why Major McKinley could not select any one of them, if he so desires.

In the southern part of the State Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, a practical farmer and successful man of affairs, is being indorsed by the various agricultural interests as a candi-date for Secretary of Agriculture. Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, has been suggested for the Hoard, of Wisconsin, has been suggested for the same place, and the National Grange is making a vigorous effort to secure the appointment of J. H. Brigham, of Ohlo. There seems to be no lack of available material for all places in the Cabinet, save the two most important—the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury. Until these positions are filled the other Cabinet appointments will simply be considered, nothing more.

A RESTFUL SUNDAY FOR M'KINLEY. THE LATEST CABINET GOSSIP FROM CANTON-

activity, Major McKinley enjoyed a restful Sunday. He walked to church in the morning, and

remained to dinner.

There will be a number of visitors here of wide reputation this week, and among them will be he will not permit himself to be hurried. The and may be solved by the selection of two Cab-

to the original McKinley men.
C. N. Bliss, Andrew D. White, Horace Porter,
Stewart L. Woodford and J. S. Fassett are the
names most frequently heard here, when the
New-York situation is under discussion.
Candidates for other than Cabinet places are

oning to manifest themselves at Canton am M. Hahn, of Ohio, is an active candidate the important position of Commissioner of

McKinley about tariff legislation indicate that he is not in favor of an extreme measure of any sort, and that he impressed upon those Con-gressmen with whom he dheussed the matter the idea that no bill will do that shall not be so fair, so thorough, and so adequate, that with a little revision from time to time it will stand for ten or twelve years, and give the country an area of normal prosperity and freedom from tariff agitations.

### FIVE HUNDRED ARRESTED.

FRANCHISE-JUSTICE ACKER BUSY SAT-

The Staten Island Electric Railroad at I o'clock embarrassment in a political way, and with the yesterday morning set a gang of 24 trailing at

er, who has since died, and by the officials of the
Staten Island Electric Company. The delivery of
the contract was contingent upon the posting by

A meeting was set for to-morrow evening, and the report was current that the Midland was to get the franchise. On Saturday night Freshent Kerr of the Board of Trustees delivered the old dust-covered franchise to the electric company officials. Apparently they decided not to take any chances, and at once secured 250 Italians, who were awakened to go to work. With a dozen heavy teams, rails and thes were carried to the scene, and the work of duging a trench and laying rails began. The police were informed, and after midnight they swooped down upon the workmen with the night squad and the patrol wagon and gathered in a wagon-load. The men were hustled off to Justice Acker's home.

Justice Acker beld court in light attile on the stoop, and the Italians were held in \$80 ball each. The electric company went on their bonds, and they were carried back to work by the company's wagons. All night long at about twenty-minute intervals the police gathered in the men and took them before Justice Acker, who held court in the Village Hall after he became tired of being turned out of bed. One hatch of men were locked upjamming the limited number of jail cells. The company kept about twenty-five men at work, and when they were arrested another gang took their places and hustled the rails and thes into position. The trolley company secured a wagon-load of bread and coffee, and the men worked on without leaving to get their meals. The arrests continued all day yesterday, and at 3 o'clock 38 men had been arrested. Three patrol wagons were on the move, and at night the score of 500 was reached.

It was said that at midnight the Village Trustees who were in favor of the Midland company would have placed at their discosal a gang of 500 men to fill in the trenches and tear up the rails. The electric company was prepared for the move with a still larger crowd.

It is probable in any case, however, that an in-It is probable in any case, however, that an in-unction will be secured to-day, restraining all

# GOOD MEN ONLY WANTED.

Indianapolis, Dec. 13,-The Executive Committee of the Monetary Conference is sending out letters to Boards of Trade and commercial bodies in the country to impress upon these organizations the choice of selecting the best possible men to represent them in the coming convention. The letter desent them in the coming convention. The letter de-clares that no mistake should be made in this direc-tion; that if the convention is composed of able men its work may be immeasurably good, but if not so composed it will them the object of the meet-ing and result disastrously to the recovery of pros-perity and obstruct future efforts of business men to promote legislation. A meeting of local business men was held yesterday, and each will urge com-mercial interests in other cities to send representa-tives to the coming convention.

TRAIN-WRECKER AN ESCAPED LUNATIC. Middleton, Conn., Dec. 13.-It was reported to-day that one of the persons who tried to throw from the track a train on the Valley road Friday night was arrested this morning at Clinton. He is an escaped patient from Dr. Hallock's private insane hospital at Cromwell.

NEW LIGHTING COMPANY INCORPORATED. Trenton, N. J., Dec. 13.-The George Washington

Lighting Company, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, several years an active and efficient member of Congress, and became acquainted with Major McKinley white he was serving in that body. He is a very industrious, studious, broadminded man, and probably knows more in a practical way about the workings of the Government than any other man west of the Mississippi who has been prominently mentioned

HER CRAZY BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Adolph Schimeyer is a delicatessen dealer or the ground floor at No. 1.191 Third-ave., and he lives the rear of the store with his wife and family. Until recently his brother Herman lived with him, but as he had been acting strangely and had been threatening to kill Adolph's wife, Adolph ordered him to move out about a week ago. Herman obeyed the order.

her room when Herman entered the house and knocked at her door. She refused to open it, and shouted that she would not admit him. Herman went upstairs and climbed out on the fire-escape, by which he reached Mrs. Schimever's room.

The man was greatly excited, but Mrs. Schlmeyer retained her presence of mind and spoke to him pleasantly, Herman at first answered her in a surly come pacified, and talked pleasantly with frightened woman. After he had been in the room about three hours she told him that she wished h rould leave the room, as she wanted, and, arising moment Herman's manner changed, and, arising from his chair, he drew a long, sharp baker's knife, chi'sh he ! d cone at l bereith the eat, red brandsning it refore the eyes of the terrified woman, declared to her that he was going to kill

THE PRESIDENT OFF DUCK SHOOTING.

RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY OF HOBART.

SALARY AND LIGHTER DUTIES.

THE GRESHAM'S TRIAL A SPECESS.

Staten Island Electric Company. The delivery of the contract was contingent upon the posting by the Staten Island Electric Company of Bases cash. The company apparently neglected to do this within the stipulated ten days, and when they attempted to secure the franchise they found one of their men had gone over to the Midland, giving that company an equal representation.

An action was then brought in the Supreme Court before Justice Smith by the electric company to compel the Board to give up the franchise. Justice Smith decided that the Board could not be forced to action. The franchise still lay in the ty, village safe, and the case was held up until a few days ago, when one of the trustees went over to the Midland, which resulted in a majority for that company.

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An action was then brought in the Supreme Court before Justice Smith decided that the Board could not be forced to action. The franchise days are actions, as the boat is required to make out at least sevening after a trial croise around the lake of a still lay in the still la

the critise she made 2.0 miles an hour, which was the highest speed attained.

The contract price for the vessel is \$14,800, but when completed the Gresham will have cost nearly \$20,00. The difference will be borne by the builders. Her length over all is 20% feet; length between per-pendiculars, 188 feet; width of beam, moultied, 32 feet; depth of mould, 17 feet, and displacement at mean draught, 10 feet 2% inches, above bottom of keel, 596 tors.

Only one rapid-fire gun forward will be carried by the Gresham. She will be laid up here for the winter, when the furnishings will be placed aboard. On the opening of avaigation she will go to Milwaukee where she will be stationed. Her service will be on Lakes Superior and Michigan.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY ACCUSED,

STORY OF A NEW-ENGLAND DEALER WHO

BOUGHT FROM A RIVAL CONCERN.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 13.-A tale of what is called oppression by the Standard On people was told to Mayor Curran here yesterday by Manager Warren of the local ogency of the New-England Oil Company. He says that the Standard Oil Company was using all possible means to drive his company out of this part of the State, and said that underhanded means were being taken. The cause for the complaint before the Mayor was an order given to J. H. Fitzsimmons by Inspector J. H. Morrill that he must stop the sale of oil delivered by the New-England company. This order was given Friday afternoon, after Mr. Morrill

order was given Friday afternoon, after Mr. Morrill had made an inspection of oil that had been put into tanks in Mr. Fitzsummons's store. The latter took a sample of the oil and visited the agent at Springheid. The oil was tested, and it was all right. Inspector Morrill asserts that the oil was not of the required test, and said that he had informed Fire Chief Lynch and Mayor Curran of his work.

Mr. Fitzsimmons wanted the New-England Oil Company to look into the matter, and yesterday Manager Warren and Inspector Sinclair, of Springheid, called on Mayor Curran and showed him a test of the oil that had been taken out of the tanks by Mr. Fitzsimmons. The tests showed Ha degrees for the flash and 138 for fire, differing only two degrees from the oil of the Standard company. The menhad a conference in the Mayor's office, at which the law requires Manager Warren says that his company has been opposed by the Standard people, and that since his teams have been running to Holyoke the price of oil has been reduced from % cents a gailon to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ cents, and that the latter was demanding a test of that when the price of oil has been reduced from % cents a gailon to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ cents, and that the Pared out of the city so long as it keeps up to the required tests.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Dec. 13.—Senator William E.
Thandler has made the following reply to questions

The contract of the province of the contract of the contra SEVATOR CHANDLER'S HOPES FOR SILVER Chandler has made the following reply to question addressed to him by a citizen of Marion, touching his position on the silver question;

his position on the stiver question:

(if course, the ultimate question is whether silver shall be money of final redemption, the same as gold, or whether it is to be an inferior money, redeemable in gold. The various expedients for an enlarged use of silver simply tend to keep the price up for the time being, but do not necessarily aid in remonetizing silver—that is to say, in making it money as good as gold. I hope this last result may be accomplished sooner or later."

THE 12 O'CLOCK noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been juckened, due Boston 4:40 p. m. 5 hours and 40 ninutes.—(Advt.

for a Cabinet position, with the exception of HE LIKED TO HEAR HER SHRIEK. HONORING GEN. WEYLER.

WOMAN'S LIVELY EXPERIENCE WITH A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND LOYAL SPEECHES IN HAVANA.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL RETURNS TO THE FIELD

IN TINAR DEL RIO.

Havana, Dec. 13.-The Havana volunteers organized a grand torchlight procession and unthe demonstration. The paraders, who were accompanied by several bands of music, marched sembled. General Weyler was most enthusiastically cheered, and there were many cries of other patriotic phrases.

of the volunteer regiments. He thanked the incidence that as soon as volunteers were sta-Spanish columns, was unable to cross the line

to speedily bring about the pacification of the island. He looked for the co-operation of all Spaniards, and all those willing to be classed

ers to lay down their lives, if necessary, for the to the echo. After the speeches the demonstra- PITTSBURG G. A. R. VETERANS BEADY TO FIGHT

ion ended.

General Weyler will return to the Province of that del Rio next week.

Official advices from the Province of Pinar del Rio action. gents, comprising 1.300 cavelry, were found at La Luz Ranche, and were attacked and defeated. The Spanish troops pursued them, and several fights occurred at other points, in which the rebels were invariably defeated. In all these en-counters the rebels lost seven killed, and the counters the rebels lost seven killed, and the troops five wounded.

On Saturday Colonel Felloo's command met a body of releis at Tumba Cuatro and dislodged them from their positions. The insurgents left cleven dead on the field, and carried many

HE PUT HIS MONEY IN CUBAN BULLETS. THE REV. C. H. ENESERGE BELIEVES HE MADE

party to such an occurrence, and he believes that there are a sufficient number of reputable corre-

IF THE CUBANS CAN HOLD OUT, SAYS DR. C. F.

bring the subject up there than in the House, where the rules restrict action.

Chairman little of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was not in a position to night, he said, to discuss the subject of Macco's death. The news was too conflicting and indefinite, and he was in favor of waiting until the details of the circumstances, assuming that Macco is dead, are received through United States official channels. Mr. Hitt, because of his prominent position, is cautious and he voices the general sentiment of the conservative element in both parties.

There are in both branches of Congress a large number who are ready to recognize Cuban bel-

element, when he declared to-night that he was ready at any time to vote for a resolution treognizing either belligerency of the Cubans or better still their

dependence in the property of Connecticut, and that the mendance character of the news from Cuba for the last months and its otter untrustworfniness presented him from expressing any opinion in advantation in formation confirming Marco's death.

manner of warfare being carried on in Cuba, and Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, and Mr. Berry, of Kentucky, favor some action by the Government which would show to the world that the United States did not stand idly by and by its silence approve of the methods of the Spanish Government against Cuba. It is not believed that a resolution to investigate the manner in which Maceo met his death will be offered in Congress; even Cuban sympathizers do not think such a matter 's within the power of this Government, as Maceo is a Spanish subject and his death, if he be dead, occurred on Spanish soll; but it will be within the province of the United States Consul-General at Havana to institute such inquiries and for Congress to call for and act upon his report. The matter will doubtless take this course.

THE LAURADA ACTUALLY OFF SPAIN. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN VALENCIA-A MAN-OF WAR TO PROTECT THE NOTORIOUS STEAMER.

London, Dec. 13 .- "The Morning Post" will toorrow print a statement by the Reuter's Telegram Company that the vessel signalled off Valencia, Spain, yesterday was not the ex-fillbustering steamer Laurada. The vessel is not expected to arrive at Valencia until Monday. Her consignee has discialmed her cargo. Valencia, Spain, Dec. 13.—A mistake was made in

reading the signals displayed by a vessel which arrived off this port yesterday, and as a result it was announced that the notorious filibustering steamer Laurada, which has carried men and arms

to Cuba to did the insurgents, was coming into a regular voyage.

The statement that such a vessel would come into a Spanish port aroused much indignation, as was cabled at the time to the United Associated Presses. The report that she was off the port caused the greatest excitement amons the populace, and it was feated that if she came into the harbor an attack would be made on her. The force of police and military was increased in order to suppress any overt act against a vessel under the ess any overt act against a vessel under the lean flag. The cruiser Maria Theresa has ar-here to reinforce the coastguard vessels, will keep a close watch upon the Laurada she artites.

The authorities have decided not to forbid the Laurada entering the harbor. She will be allowed to enter the port and anchor alongside a warship, but will not be permitted to approach the wharves for the purpose of loading. Much satisfaction has been afforded the Spanish Government by the reported action of the Washington Government in advising the captain of the Laurada not to insist upon taking cargo on board at Valencia or other Spanish ports.

The excitement over the expected arrival of the steamer is very high to-day, but it is now thought that no international complications will follow.

DEPLORING MACEO'S DEATH. FOR CUBA-AN ENTHUSIASTIC MASS-MEETING AT DALLAS.

ty yesterday evening they were read by e denounced in the most fairly and publish the result. The statements of the Junta which he says hear the stamp of all surdity upon their face, are made to neutralize the effect of the President's Message and to create sympathy with their failing cause. "We have been accused repeatedly," he said, "of elgolating the report of Macco's death to affect the action of Congress. It is quite reasonable to assume now that Macco being known to be dead, the Junta is originating reports of his death by treachery for the same reason."

DISEASE MORE DEADLY THAN BULLETS.

A representative of "The Leader" visited G. A. R. Post, No. 182, in All-gardeny, to see some of the report when the Cuban situation. The post was allourning of the Cuban situation. The post was allourning. When Commander Brown heard from the reporter the news of Macco's assassination he seized his gavet and called the post to order again. The reporter was requested to repeat his story. As summer to the protection of the flag of truce, every one of the first grizzled veterans present pressed forward to get the cuban situation. The post was allourning when Commander Brown heard from the reporter the news of Macco's assassination he seized his gavet and called the post to order again. The reporter was requested to repeat his story. As summer of the Cuban situation. The post was allourning when Commander Brown heard from the reporter the news of Macco's assassination he seized his gavet and called the post to order again. The reporter the news of Macco's assassination has exceed his gavet and called the post to order again. The reporter the news of Macco's assassination has exceed his gavet and called the post to order again.

DISEASE MORE DEADLY THAN BULLESS
BY THE CUBANS CAN HOLD OUT, SAYS DR. C. F.
THOMAS, NATURE WILL BO THE RUST...

THE WEALTH OF THE BEAND.
Chicago, Dec. 12.—Dr. Charles W. Thomas returned to Chicago to-day from a month's visit in Cuba. Re said he was watched day and night by a Spanish detective and travelled as a land agent. He obtained written authority in Havana, which in addition to his American passports, enabled him to cross the tracha and make his observations but that 20,00 soldlers whom he passed would have asked nothing better than to kill him with a knife. He aspected that if the Cubans can hold out they will never have to win a pitched battle. Yellow fever and smallpox are doing more deadly work than the army of insurgents could do with buildest, life estimated Spain's daily expense of conducting will have to crusto out the little of the particles.

ACTION IN CONGRESS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

LITTLE ELSE DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON BUTTHE TRRGIC DEATH of MACEO.

Washington be day amount diplomatics and politicians besides the trage death of the insurgents cannot have recommended by the world. Henceforth my voice will be righted in the world. Henceforth my voice will be righted in the interest of the particles.

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politicians besides the tragic death of the Insurgent General Marco. The sentiment here among all classes is decidedly with the insurgents, and expressions of sympathy were heard on all sides for the ultimate success of the Cuban cause.

The subject of Macco's death will be brought up to subject of Macco's ate, where several resolutions recognizing Cuban belligerency are pending. It is less difficult to bring the subject up there than in the House, where the rules restrict action ere, for the Cubans. San Francisco, Dec. 12. The report that General

Antonio Macco has been assassinated by the Span-ish officials was received in this city with profaunal indignation. The staff of the Cuban commander was largely recruited from California, where the opening of the rebellion found a large number of restless spirits eager to take up arms for Cuban independence, pirits eager to take up arms for Cuban independence. A nephew of Macco, a youth of nineteen, left Oakland in Wednesday last to Join ins unc.e's command, and sulficough the facts are suppressed. It is generally independent that a considerable party of volunteers still follow him. In clubs and on the streets to-day he reported assassination was discussed with exceptional warmin, and there is a remarkable unanimary of opinion that the report should be thoroughly prestigated by the Federal authorities. THE ADVANCE MAKES HER ESCAPE.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15.- The steam yacht Advance, suspected by the Government and Spanish authoriof filibustering intentions, left Friday night bound southward by the Inside passage. The boarding officer from the Custom House here made very effort to find the Advance last night after the was reported as being in port, but without niccess, as the yacht had cleared before he could

the had aboard George Reno, a correspondent "The New-York Herald," and another passen-by the name of Merrill, whose occupation is

WORK FOR THE CONVICTS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PROBLEM PUZZLES STATE DEPART MENTS AND COMMISSIONS.

AN OFFICIAL LETTER THAT BROUGHT SMALL RESULTS-WHAT THE 10,000 INMATES OF STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND

Albany, Dec. 13.-The problem of discovering State, which probably amounts to about 10,000 persons, is now occupying the close and anxious attention of three State Departments-the Prison Commission, the Prison Department and the Commission in Lunacy, and of the authorities in various counties in which penitentiaries

of the new Constitution of 1894 forbidding the

sale of any product of the labor of convicts after

January 1, 1897, promises to cause a good deal

of confusion in prison management. One of the effects of the constitutional pro-\$200,000 yearly the cost of maintaining the State prisons, and it is suspected by the authorities of the counties in which jails and penitentiaries are situated that the cost of maintaining them passed the amendment to the Constitution which has caused the change would declare that any increased cost of maintaining the prisons, reformatories, jails and penitentlaries of the State

amount of the competition of convicts with

STATE PRISON POPULATION.

Chapter 420 of the Laws of 1896 also says that on or before October I, of each year, the proper thereof, and of the institutions of the State, or political divisions thereof, shall report to the Commission of Prisons estimates for the ensuing year of the amount of supplies of different kinds required to be purchased by them that can be The said Commission is authorized to make regulations for said reports, to provide for the manner in which requisitions shall be made for supplies, and to provide for the proper diversification of the industries in said penal institutions. Acting under this law, the Prison Commission gathered in all the information it could, and then lately sent an official letter to the Su-perintendent of Prisons containing the following

The State Commission of Prisons, pursuant to Chapter 429 of the Laws of 1895 hereby assigns to the State persons the following industries for the minufacture therein by convict labor of the supplies which will be needed by the public institutions of the State during the very 1897, in excess of what is manufactured in said public institutions.

Mon's clothing including verts, trousers, suits, coats blouses overculs, pants uniforms, ulsters and overcoats.

Women's clothing including cloaks, dresses, its, women's vests, wrappers, aprons, hoods, lists, handketchiefs Underwear.

Towels and napkine Canned goods - Tomatoes, corn and fru: Barrels and palls. Also, the raising of potatoes and beans.

The Commission further recommends to the Superintendent of in filling requisitions "all articles be made at far as practicable by hand and not by machinery."

PURNISHES WORK FOR FEW MEN.

Superintendent Lathrop of the Prison Department, after a careful examination of this letter of the Prison Commission, came to the conclusion regretfully, since he is cordially co-operating with that Commission in its mission to find work for the convicts, that labor for only 125 State prison convicts had been provided for, and that therefore he must learn some way of employing the remaining 2304 in his charge, therefore wrote a letter a few days ago to State Commission in Lanacy, inclosing the ter to hi

As most of the State Destitutions for which we are to supply various articles are under your charge, you are of sourse, familiar with their needs, and write to ask you to aid me in ascertaining the kinds, qualities and syles of the articles the date Hoegitals will make requisition for You will notice that the articles designated to be manufactured for State Institutions by the use of convict labor are only named in a general way, no particulars are conty named in a general way, no particulars are conty named in a general way, no particulars are conty named in a general way, no particulars are conty named in a general way, no particulars are conty named in a general way, no particulars are conty named in a general way on the information, you are aware of the State Prison Commission. You are aware of the detrimental effects of idlences on large bodies of imprisoned men, and will appreciate my analety to procure all the employment possible to obtain under the provisions of the Constitution for the prisoners under my charge.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITALS. Goodwin Brown, one of the members of the

State Commission in Lunacy, said to-day: Insane and I must confess that I am surpris

at the small amount of supplies that can be manufactured by the convicts for us. While to true that we have 20,000 income patients an